

# BIG SANDY NEW JERSEY

*Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.*

VOL. I.—NO. 1.—WEBB & FURGUSON, Publishers.

LOUISA, LAWRENCE CO., KY., AUGUST 27, 1885.

OLD SERIES, SUBSCRIBERS!

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The Detroit Free Press asks: "How can the world come to an end when it is round?"

The Detroit Free Press thinks ice water is most dangerous in winter when the ice is thin.

PHILADELPHIA deems it wiser to be too previous than too late, and accordingly has provided a hospital for cholera victims.

If Maxwell gets out of his present trunk serape all right, in the future he would be better for him to become a carpet-bagger.

LOUIS RIEL, it is said, is writing his "Life." His life will be finished on the 18th of next month by the Canadian Government, unless it changes its mind.

The Western Christian Advocate makes the solemn announcement for the benefit of pastors who desert their flocks during dog-days: "The devil never takes a vacation. Temptation and death are as busy in summer as in winter."

OWING to the extraordinary expenses incurred in the late war, the Government of Guatemala has suspended the payment of interest on its foreign and interior debt for one year, commencing August 1, to pay off all arrears in the army and civil service accounts.

It will be cheerful for agitators for widening the range of female employment in this country to learn that in the great banking house of the Rothschilds, in London, women are now largely employed. Their eulogists claim that they are more trustworthy and accurate in their accounts than men.

It is estimated that Junesu and Wood Counties, Wis., which lead in cranberry marshes, will produce a hundred thousand barrels of fruit this year, bringing an average of five dollars a barrel. So it appears that not

to walk up to

In the Congo, our goats, hippopotamus, and elephant—certainly not the best eating in the world. Stanley thinks they would take to better food-flesh, as well as wheat flour and other kinds of provisions, if it were shipped to them. The opportunities of trade offered to 40,000,000 people are evidently worth considering.

The new code of rules of practice of the General Land Office, which goes into effect next month, extend the right to initiate contests to any one, and does not confine it to the party in interest as under the old rules. The power of local land offices to order hearings is extended to all cases wherein entry has not been perfected and no certificate has been issued.

An air balloon railway is about to be constructed on the Gaisberg, near Salzburg, a mountain of no great height, but offering a magnificent view over the beautiful environs of the town. The balloon, which will have grooved wheels on one side of its car, will ascend a perpendicular line of rails, constructed on the principle of the wire-rope railway invented years ago for the Rigi, but never realized.

THE British Trade Journal states that the dead-meat trade has proved a failure to all intents and purposes. Not only does the meat lose in quality, but the weight shrinks by more than 6 per cent. The live-cattle trade, however, it regards as a far more serious matter. Wyoming Territory alone sends nearly enough meat to satisfy the requirements of London, and now that the Northern system of railways is finished, transit is comparatively an easy thing.

THE latest thing in New York is the "electric party." It is held at any house where there is a heavy carpet, and the fun consists in shuffling rapidly over the floor, to generate electricity in the person, and then discharging it through the fingers, nose or lips against some other person or a metallic object. When two well-charged persons kiss, "the snap" may be heard in the next room, and when a young man holds his nose near a gas-burner sparks fly from it and ignite the gas.

MURDERERS should fight shy of trunks. Caruso has been condemned to death, his New Jersey prototype has already met his death upon the gallows, and a strong chain of circumstantial evidence is being woven about Maxwell, the man who has just been brought back to answer for the murder of Charles Preller in a St. Louis hotel. There is a fatality about trunks when used in connection with capital offenses that should tell all well-regulated murderers to find some better cover for their crimes than the cover of a Samoza trunk.

FEARFUL STRUGGLE.

Farmer Hodgson's Terrible Experience.

A Madman Gains Access to the Bedroom of Two Young Ladies, and is Overcome With Difficulty.

OXFORD, PA., August 21.—Robert H. Hodgson, a well-to-do farmer residing near here, has two grown-up daughters, who live with the family. Last night, at about midnight, William Pierce, a lunatic, living near by, escaped from his keepers and went to the Hodgson mansion. He climbed upon the portico, and entered the bed-chamber of the young ladies through the window. The girls were sleeping at the time. Pierced seized one of them by the arms and dragged her to the floor. She gave a loud scream, and in a moment her sister, who was lying in the same room, awoke and shrieked loudly for help. Mr. Hodgson, who occupied an adjoining room, heard the cries of his daughters, and hastened to their assistance. The maniac, however, bolted the door on the inside, and for a time prevented his entering. Mr. Hodgson quickly forced open the door and entered the room. No sooner had he done so than the madman sprang at him like a tiger, and a terrible struggle ensued. The terror-stricken girls in the meantime escaped through the hallway into the street and gave the alarm. The neighbors quickly responded, and after a severe struggle the insane man was securely bound. Mr. Hodgson was severely cut and bruised in the encounter, and when rescued was about being pitched out of the second-story window. Pierce was taken to the asylum today.

An Airy Fairy.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—A citizen of Philadelphia has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy in which he offers suggestions concerning aerial navigation, and offers to the Government a new aerial screw propeller he has invented, and thinks it will apply equally well to aerial machines and vessels that sail upon the sea. He says that the trouble experienced by aeronauts in sailing through the air is that they have no screw propeller which will draw well with a few revolutions. Such a propeller he claims to have invented. He says he tried it on a row-boat and it appears to be a success if the

water is not having an

opportunity to sweep up the water.

Colorado's Growth.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The last Congress appropriated \$3,000,000 to assist the States that desired to take an interdecadal census. Many of the States and Territories, especially in the West, have been quietly engaged in this work for the past year. The first return to the Secretary of the Interior, as required by law, was made to-day by the State of Colorado. It shows the population of Colorado to be 243,910, as against 194,327 in 1880, or an increase of nearly 25 per cent. The manufacturing industries have increased from 569 in 1880 to 1,004 in 1885; the number of farms from 4,592 to 8,474. All other branches of industry show a material increase. The number of schools have largely increased. Of the cost of taking the census of Colorado the United States paid \$29,673. Returns from other States will soon be in, when a compilation will be made showing the total population of the United States on January 1, 1885. The States have until September in which to file returns.

A Supernatural Visitation.

CONCORD, N. Y., August 21.—A few weeks ago a baby was born to Mrs. Thomas Wood, of Summit street. Tuesday Mrs. Wood sent for Rev. Mr. Wagner, pastor of the St. James M. E. Church, to baptize the child, as she noticed it was dying. The pastor was out of town, and as no other was near at hand, excepting Father Lowry, of the St. Agnes Catholic Church, she was advised to send for him. This she did, and the office of baptism was performed. Yesterday afternoon the child died, and when covered with a sheet the figures of a cherub and a lamp and the form of a cross and chalice appeared on that part of the cover which was over the face. The news soon spread, and hundreds visited the house. A policeman was sent for to keep the crowds back. Toward evening the figures faded. Nearly all who saw the pictures were deeply impressed, and expressed their belief that the figures were drawn by a Divine artist.

Old Vessels Burned.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., August 21.—Stearns & Co., some time ago purchased the naval vessels Minnesota, Susquehanna, Congress, South Carolina and Iowa from the Government. To-day while engaged in breaking up the vessels for the old iron and planks they could get from them, the men were at work on the Colorado, and while burning some timber to get the spikes and iron the vessel caught fire, and soon the flames communicated to the other vessels. The vessels burned like tinder and soon all that was left of these old defenders of the United States were the blackened hulls. Two schooners lying in close proximity took fire and were also consumed. Loss about \$125,000.

The Dead Comes to Life.

DETROIT, August 21.—Tuesday morning the infant child of Charles Sullivan, of this city, died and was prepared for burial. Fifteen hours after death, while the family and friends were gathered about the casket, the baby began to cry, frightening nearly everyone from the house. The father retained his senses and took the child from the coffin, and it was soon in better health than before.

SOME SNAKE.

A Monster Twenty Feet Long and Ten Inches Diameter Discovered by a Farmer.

PIERCEVILLE, IND., August 20.—The state of fear and dread of impending evil with which at present every man, woman and child in this little hamlet and surrounding country is endowed, culminated last night in a condition of terror both laughable and real, when James Wright, a highly connected and prominent farmer, living one mile from here, came to town with the intelligence that he had seen the monster reptile. Wednesday Mr. Wright was plowing for a wheat in a field which was bounded on the north and south sides by dense woods. He had made several circuits of the land when finally, while going serenely along the south side, he struck the trail of some animal which had been made since his previous furrow. It immediately flashed into my mind that this was the track of the snake, and quickly unhooking his team he mounted a horse and started on the trail across the field. He was successful in coming up with the monster at the edge of the north wood previously spoken of. He describes the serpent as being twenty feet in length and ten inches in diameter. It emitted a sound of a hissing and blowing character, and was possessed of a dark, slimy skin, covered with dry, yellowish spots. A few defiance darts of his tongue and an attitude of attack on the part of his snakes caused Mr. Wright to beat a hasty retreat in terror, but finding he was not pursued he quitted his now terrified horse and returned for another view. The snake on his second approach lazily glided into the dense undergrowth and disappeared. A radius of one mile would confine the boundaries of his travels since first seen. All who have seen him in motion, describe him as being very slow, and to this fact is probably due his unwelcome presence in this locality so long. From his description he probably belongs to the "amphibious" order of reptiles—the most loathsome and disgusting of all the animal kingdom. There is a called meeting of the citizens at the town hall to-night for the purpose of devising means for effecting his capture.

Ether as a Chlora Etc.

MADRID, August 20.—There were 57 cases of cholera and 1,541 deaths from this disease in Spain yesterday. The only wealthy persons who have been attacked by cholera scourge are public officials and persons in high social position.

Antiseptic Sack.

W. Virginia Con-

WISCONSIN.....Madison.....

cases and 159 deaths in the province. Two doctors, who went from Madrid to Grenada, have died of the disease. A doctor who saved fourteen out of fifteen patients in the second stage of the infection by administering an enema of ether, has been authorized to apply the remedy in the hospitals.

Coal Production Discussion.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The anthracite coal trade is eminently by overproduction, and the Delaware and Hudson has in consequence reduced its schedule from ten to fifteen cents per ton. The official report of the anthracite coal companies shows that they have mined for a first seven months of the current year a little over 600,000 tons in excess of the allotments agreed upon at the time the combination was formed last winter. In the face of this fact, at a meeting of the Lackawanna Company to-day, it was decided to continue the policy determined upon some weeks ago of ignoring the allotment, and to mine and ship all the coal the company could produce.

Electricity on the Rampage.

ERIE, PA., August 21.—A fearful electric storm burst over Erie to-day. Lightning struck the Erie City Boiler Works and fired the enormous structure, but prompt measures succeeded in quenching the flames before much damage was done. The Loomis tenement-house was struck and partly demolished. Mrs. Rev. Mayer was hurled with fearful violence through a door into an adjoining room. She was dashed with such force as to deprive her of consciousness. Ten houses and seven barns were struck in the suburbs.

Battle Between Miners.

SHENANDOAH, PA., August 20.—On Tuesday Hungarians and Poles were put to work about the mines of Lents, Lilly & Co. Late in the evening the foreigners were attacked. The excitement brought to the scene crowds of persons, and in less than ten minutes the fight became general and was participated in by one hundred men and boys. All sorts of missiles were used, stones, clubs and fence rails. From fifteen to twenty-five persons were seriously, and several Hungarians fatally injured. Another encounter is expected.

What Users of Tobacco May Come to.

CHICAGO, August 20.—Henry and George Fleischmann, two brothers, aged nineteen and twenty-two, who have been carrying on a commission business on South Canal street, several weeks ago showed symptoms of insanity. Henry's symptoms manifested themselves in his disposition to fling flat-irons at people. Both were melancholy, and could not sleep. The County Physician thought their derangement was owing to their excessive use of tobacco. They were adjudged insane to-day, and sent to the County Insane Asylum.

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FRIGHTFUL CRASH.

Four Men Instantly Killed and Three Probably Fatally Injured.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 19.—A special from Charleston reports a fearful accident that occurred near that city this afternoon, resulting in the instant death of four men and the severe and probably fatal injury of three others. The accident took place on the private line of railroad owned by the White Cabin Creek Mining Company, and connecting its mines with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. A long train of loaded cars had been started from the mines to the railroad. In some manner not now known the rear half of the train broke loose at the top of the long incline, and uncontrollably dashed down and into the other cars. The wreck was a frightful one, Layton, the Superintendent was killed; also Amos Mitchell, Joseph Hall and Thomas Peacock, all employees of the mining company. Superintendent Teman, of the Coal Valley Coal Company, who was on the train, was very badly injured internally, and it is thought can not recover. The laborers, names unknown, were injured about the head and spine. The wreck in the train was not noticed until the runaway cars were just about to crush into the forward portion. Oakford's remains were forwarded to his family in Scranton, Pa. The bodies of the dead men were mangled in a sickening manner.

FALL FAIRS.

List of General Exhibitions, State, Provincial and Special, for 1885.

Art Institute.....New York Sept. 30-Dec. 5. Central Ontario.....Hamilton Sept. 21-23. Connecticut.....Meriden Sept. 15-18. Delaware.....Dover Sept. 28-Oct. 3. Illinois.....Chicago Sept. 10-15. Indiana.....Indianapolis Sept. 28-Oct. 3. Iowa.....Des Moines Sept. 4-11. Kansas.....Lawrence Sept. 7-12. Kan. City.....Kansas City Oct. 29-Nov. 4. Kentucky.....Lexington Sept. 25-29. Maine.....Lewiston Sept. 21-23. Maryland.....Annapolis Sept. 21-28. Michigan.....Kalamazoo Sept. 11-18. Milwaukee.....Milwaukee Sept. 2-Oct. 17. Missouri.....St. Louis Sept. 1-10. New Eng. and New Hampshire.....Boston, Mass. New York.....Albany Sept. 11-17. North Carolina.....Raleigh Oct. 11-17. Ohio.....Columbus Aug. 31-Sept. 4. Ont. Provincial.....London Sept. 7-12. Oregon.....Portland Sept. 27-Oct. 7. Rhode Island.....Providence Sept. 1-10. St. Louis.....St. Louis Sept. 1-10. Tennessee.....Nashville Sept. 1-10. Texas.....Austin Sept. 1-10. Wisconsin.....Madison Sept. 1-10.

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1855-86  
 per  
 Cents  
 at School  
 were trans-  
 sive  
 324,  
 Louisville, electro-  
 brake. 324,470  
 C. W., Hopkinsville,  
 set-works. 324,576.

have a hundred and twenty-two thousand miles of railroad in this country, nearly one third of which has been built since 1878. The rail has been disastrous to railway property, for we discounted the growth of the country too largely. There is naturally a struggle for life between the roads, and the stronger will eventually absorb the weaker. Meanwhile we have stopped railway building, and as our population increases at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 a year, the business of the country will in time give employment to all the roads in existence. But owners of railway securities are suffering, and will suffer until their properties become

#### A Point for Democratic Parents.

During the last three Presidential campaigns one of the most effective Republican electioneering was one circulated in the rural districts, stating

that the U.S. Government had not been able to put in an appearance yearly, its periodicity is about twenty-five years. Halle's comet whose period is also about twenty-five years.

The newspaper in which in 1861 did not report the transfer of the Treasury and the books were in the hands of the Republicans it was impossible to obtain the figures.

All that could be done was to call attention to the fact Gen. John A. Dix was the democratic Secretary of the Treasury and to this the Republican cross-road orator replied that it was the Rebel Gen. Dix, not the Union General by that name.

The books of the Treasury are now open to the public and from them it appears that when Mr. LINCOLN went into office a Committee was appointed by his Secretary of the Treasury to count the cash transferred to the Republican Treasurer by his Democratic predecessor, and this Committee reported that they found in the Treasury at Washington:

In American gold coin..... \$176,651.50  
 In American silver coin..... 9,075.50  
 In three-cent pieces..... 12.00  
 In one-cent pieces..... 366.60  
 In treasury drafts..... 9,927.63

Total..... \$36,033.43

The Committee also reported and the books of the Treasury show that the general balance subject to draft in the sub-treasuries and mints March 4th, 1861, was \$6,123,459.42, of which \$4,912,074.12 was in New York, \$500,000 in San Francisco, \$179,728.44 Philadelphia \$17,939.27 in Boston, and the \$353,717.56 remainder was divided in small sums among thirty-two sub-treasuries, depositories and mints for the convenience of paymasters and disbursing officers. Every penny was transferred to the Republican Administration and spent by it.

Republican School Boards have been engaged for twenty years in teaching this falsehood to school children, and although it may be impossible to prevent them from continuing to do so, Democratic parents at last pave the facts with

which to meet such misrepresentation and the means by which it may be deprived of any influence upon the minds of their children. —New York World.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Life is comparatively easy in Washington just now. The heat of last week has subsided from fifteen to twenty degrees. Men have resumed their collars, neckties and coats. Women have resumed—but I can not go into particulars. The President has taken to the woods. The Cabinet is divided Geographically only. The Postmaster General is in Madison, Wisconsin. The Secretary of War is in Salem, Mass. The Secretary of State oscillates between his home in Delaware and the Department in Washington. The other Secretaries, I believe, are at their posts, but I have just returned to Washington after a two weeks absence, and I must make the confession, unparalleled in journalism, that there are one or two things that I do not know.

The work in all the Departments has not been for years so well systemized and pushed as at present. This is the comment of all who have long had business with Pension, Patent, Land, Indian and other bureaus of the Government service. Methods have been improved, abuses eradicated, barnacles have been scraped off; competent men have been appointed in place of drones and shirkers; new life, new energy, and old-fashioned honesty have been infused into the complicated and labyrinthine system through which the affairs of 55,000,000 of people are administered. That so much has been accomplished in five months is remarkable, but then it must be remembered that this has been done by "traitors" and "rebels" whose sole object, as predicted by the once-proud Republican party—rupt, paralyze, and ruin—was to bring about a peaceful change which can

be effected by the introduction of the thoroughly business methods, in place of the methods formerly used.

Administration. Besides this, 214 of the clerks are absent on their annual leaves, and there are thirty absent sick. Notwithstanding this decrease in the working force, amounting altogether to 354 clerks, the amount of work being done at the present time, without any lengthened hours or over-working of the force, is as large as was done by the full staff of clerk's under Commissioner Dudley, and it is rapidly augmenting. Recently there have been one or two clerks, both Democrats and Republicans, dismissed because they relied too much on their influence and not enough on their record, but beyond this there have been but a few changes recently.

The loud and braggart glorification of the Republican party, when the count of money in the Treasury department showed no loss, has not yet ceased to reverberate in the land, but that is not the way the truly good officials of the truly good party have replenished their exchequers. Investigations now pending, and others that the country will hear of soon, will convince the most skeptical that an examination of the books, and an elimination of the crooks, have come none too soon. The Republicans are trying to take political comfort from the fact, as they put it, that the implicated official who lately dismissed from the Coast Survey Office are all Democrats. This is not true; but even if it were so, it is not easy to see how the cause of Republicanism is helped any by the discovery. The fact remains that what ever irregularities existed were continued under republican rule, and that it remained for a Democratic Administration to expose them and apply the necessary corrective.

The country is not so much concerned just now about the politics of individual rascals, as it is in having rascacies stopped. It is upon the latter point that the record will be made up.

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The C. & O. is the only direct route to Lynchburg, Va., Greensboro, N. C., Norfolk and Newport News, Va.

#### To the West.

Lve. Richardson, Chattahoochee R.Y.	5 30 am
" Peach Orchard, "	5 55 am
" Louisville, "	7 08 am
" Catlettsburg, C. & O. R.Y.	9 24 am
Arr. Lexington,	3 50 pm
" Cincinnati,	6 10 pm
" Louisville,	7 00 pm

Passengers from Piketon, Prestonsburg, Paintsville, and all points up Big Sandy connect at Richardson with the Chattahoochee R.Y.

#### To the East.

Lve. Richardson, Chatanooga	12 05 pm
" Peach Orchard, "	12 27 pm
" Louisville,	1 45 pm
" Catlettsburg, C. & O. R.Y.	12 33 am
Arr. Charleston,	3 25 am
" Clifton Forge,	10 55 am
" Charlottesville,	3 00 pm
" Richmond,	6 30 pm

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Gen' Mn'r Geg'l Pass'r Ag't,

#### CHATTahoochee RAILWAY

To take effect Monday, May, 12th, 1884  
(Daily, except Sunday.)

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.

NORTHWARD.

Hampton	1 50	7 15
Oakland	1 55	7 20
" Savage Brnch	2 00	7 26
" Lockwoods	2 05	7 48
" Burgess'	2 35	7 58
" Wrights	2 58	8 15
" Rockville	3 06	8 21
" Curnutt	3 24	8 39
" Catalpa	3 34	8 49
" Fullers	3 43	8 57
" Branham	3 48	9 02
" Whitt's	3 53	9 07
" Louis	4 10	9 28
" Camp Grnd	4 17	9 31
" Walbridge	4 31	9 45
" Summit	4 42	9 55
" Peeks	4 52	10 04
" Northup	5 00	10 08
" Tunnel	5 14	10 23
Ar Peach Oro	6 40	10 34
Forbes	6 52	10 48
Ar Rich'ds'n	6 59	10 57

a.m. p.m. a.m.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.

N. P. S. N. P. S. N. P. S.

Arrive Ashland	9 25	4 30
" C. & O. Cros'g	9 07	4 19
" Normal	9 00	4 06
" W. Chat. June	5 53	4 00
" Catlettsburg	4 46	3 55
" Hampton	3 40	3 50
" Oakland	3 34	3 45
" Savage Brnch	3 15	3 30
" Lockwoods	5 58	3 17
" Burgess'	7 44	3 08
" Wrights	7 33	2 58
" Rockville	7 26	2 50
" Curnutt	7 07	2 35
" Catalpa	6 57	2 22
" Fullers	6 50	2 15
" Branham	6 44	2 10
" Whitt's	6 40	2 05
" Louis	6 24	1 50
" Camp Ground	6 14	1 35
" Walbridge	6 00	1 23
" Summit	5 49	1 13
" Peeks	5 34	1 04
" Northup	5 15	12 38
" Tunnel	5 15	12 40
Live Peach Orch'd	5 00	12 10
Forbes	4 50	11 57
Live Richardson	4 45	11 50

a.m. p.m. a.m.

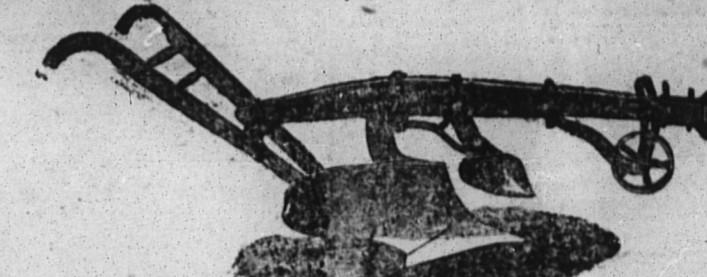
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25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPOTOMS OF TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels constipated, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a desire to vomit, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty.

Weariness, Dizziness, Flitting about over the right eye, Headlessness, with stiff drawn muscles, colored

## BIG SANDY NEWS.

Subscription \$1.00 per annum.

WEBB & FERGUSON,  
PUBLISHERS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24th. 1885

Hot.

Awful hot.

Legal Blanks at this office.

Coon Waits was in town last week.

Go to the Entertainment to-morrow night.

Arthur, Preston of Graves Shoals is in town.

Jas. A. Hughes went to Catlettsburg on Saturday.

Jas. A. Hughes & Co. are plastering their ware room.

R. M. Broas, of New York, is registered at the Chattanooga.

C. R. Lewis is teaching school on Lick Creek with average pf 70.

We wish to call your attention to head of the American Farmer.

Col. S. K. Dey, of Peach Orchard was at the Chattanooga Monday night.

The Big Sandy News and the American Farmer one year for one dollar.

W. J. Crutcher and Lou Johnson of Peach Orchard spent Sunday in Louisa.

Don't forget that Lopez give an Entertainment to-morrow night at Drakes.

Job Printing of all kinds done at this office with neatness and despatch.

Henry Sullivan has improved the Post Office by building an awning in front.

Conductor Williamson is one of the most accommodating men we ever met.

Judge J. M. Rice, leaves this week for Pikeville to begin his Fall term of Criminal Court.

Rev. Captain Music now runs a push boat between Louisa the Point and the Mo of Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Love will give one of their Entertainments at Drakes Hall, Thursday night.

We have still a few fine Merino Bucks for sale. Call at farm back of Louisa Ky. F. T. D. & E. W. WALLACE

Rudolph Hooser has for sale large tracts of Mineral lands in Lawrence co Ky and Wayne county W Va.

Thanks to Dr W. B. McClure for a copy of Junction City Herald, a new paper just started at Junction City Ky.

Let every man who wants to see a Democratic paper flourish here should send us a club of subscribers.

Our Public School opened on Monday morning with T. L. Moore, its Principal and Miss Cora Abbott Assistant.

Judge Geo N Brown, came up on the Gate City Monday morning to finished his term of court this place.

Dont forget that by paying one dollar the subscription price of the News you get it and the American Farmer, one year.

Stanton Dean of Far West Kansas arrived in Louisa, Saturday to visit the home of his boy hood days and to enjoy the breezes of our mountains.

The strike in the coal mines at Peach Orchard is ended, and the striking miners went to work again Monday at the reduction of ten cents per ton.

G. M. McClure, who has been spending Summer vacation last Monday

morning to resume his place as a Professor in the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Danville, Ky.

Joseph K. Webb, of Council Grove Kansas, was summoned home last week by telegram announcing the serious illness of his father at Weeberville. He arrived on Sunday.

Go to Dr. Weis if wanting the purest Drugs. He has already received some goods. I will keep the purest fresh drugs. It is necessary to use the best preparations if you want good result.

You will find in this issue the advertisement of H. A. Hale of the Louisville Shorthand Institute. Persons wishing to become experts in shorthand will do well to write to him for circular.

Will H. Hutchinson is somewhat a Mechanical Genius. He has just completed the wood work for a clock and we have no hesitancy in saying that it is a fine piece of work. It is on exhibition at his store.

Mr. Editor; We desire through your paper to thank the People of Wayne County for their attendance and good behavior, at our Camp Meeting just closed.

SAM REED.  
QUIN WARD  
HIRAM ALLISON.

Capt. Thos. D. Marcus, editor of the Catlettsburg Democrat will be a candidate for Sergeant at arms of the Senate. Capt. Marcus is a good Democrat, and a reliable temperate gentleman who will if elected make a splendid officer. — Frankfort Capital.

### NOTICE.

The Sheriff of Lawrence County, Ky, is notified to not pay off a bond issued to the Champion Bridge Co., by Lawrence County Court, Ky, for \$825.00 as same is lost or misplaced, and the Public is notified not to buy same.

### CHAMPION BRIDGE CO.

We have been asked the question a number of times if Lawrence County would ever have a Poor house. We understand that there is a house being built for that purpose somewhere in the County, and that it has been in process of construction long enough to have been completed.

List of Letters remaining in the Louisa Ky Post Office since July 1st which if not called before August 31 will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Arthur, J. A.; Arthur, J. A.; Frazier, Fanny; Ferguson, S. M.; Lester, W. J.; Miller S. K.; Thompson, Victoria; Wicks, Geo. W. C. C. SULLIVAN, P. M.

Those of readers who have time and inclination to look at something strange and beautiful should stop at the drug store of Dr. Weis and examine a piscatorial specimen there preserved in a large glass tank. It is present to the doctor, but neither he nor the donor can name or classify the strange creature. From what we could see we should call it a metallic fish. When a ray of sunlight gleams through its watery abode it shines and sparkles like crystallized silver. Go and see it.

### Heir to \$500.000.

Mr. George Norris, formerly a citizen of this city, but now of Harrison County, was a few days ago a poor farmer, but good, fortune has at last overtaken him, and he is now heir to \$500,000. A few days since he received intelligence of the Death of a brother in San Francisco, Cal., together with the news that he had left \$1,500,000 to be divided between three brothers, George being one, this good fortune is well deserved.

It is understood that Mr. Norris intends coming back here to live when he secures possession of his share of the fortune.—Parkersburg, W. Va. Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The three heirs to the above property are Geo. L. Norris of Harrison County, W. Va., Cornelius Norris, of Mason County, W. Va., and H. W. Norris of this City.

Mr. H. W. Norris who lives in this City and who will receive \$500.

000 one-third of the immense fortune, was born in Alexander Va, in 1822, and lived their until 1858 when he moved to this State. He went into the Hotel business at Ashland where he thrived until 1860, when he moved to Catlettsburg Ky, and immediately set up a wholesale Grocery which he kept running until after the close of the War. In 1872 he moved to Martin County Ky, and was engaged in the practice of Law, until 1883, his health failing him, he came here to live with his son C. D. Norris.

Mr. Norris has several times in his life been very wealthy, but through misfortune has lost everything and until a few days ago was a poor man. We are glad to see him get this fortune as he certainly is a deserving man.

### Personal Mention.

Tom Bussey, of Marion, Ohio is in town.

Our Junior Editor spent last Friday in Ashland.

Eisworth Norris made a flying trip to Catlettsburg Friday.

Miss Maggie Hatcher, spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

M. N. Hambleton, of Catlettsburg, was in town Tuesday.

Prof. J. L. Hibbard, of Peach Orchard was in Louisa Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Thomas, have returned from a visit to the East.

Mrs. Leo Frank, has returned from an extended visit in Pennsylvania.

Jas. Whirlin, clerk of the Steamer Big Sandy went up the Chattahoochee Thursday.

Mr. O. G. Brown, of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, was in town last week.

Ed Hughes, who has been in his brothers store at this place for some time, left Monday for his home at Star Furnace.

G. W. Gunnell and wife who have been visiting at his home in Virginia for some time have returned home, and Mr. Gunnell can now be found at Jas. A. Hughes Store.

Capt. Thos. D. Marcus, editor of the Catlettsburg Democrat will be a candidate for Sergeant at arms of the Senate. Capt. Marcus is a good Democrat, and a reliable temperate gentleman who will if elected make a splendid officer. — Frankfort Capital.

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Legal Blanks,

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Office on Short Notice in

GOOD STYLE & CHEAP

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of claim if the paper is liable to suit. Writers on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct. Proprietary names are to be given in full, with the business in which they are written.

#### THE SKIN.

There's a skin without a skin within,  
A cover skin and a lining skin:  
But the skin within is the skin without,  
Doubled inward and carried completely throughout.

The palate, the nostrils, the windpipe and throat,  
Are all of them lined with this inner coat,  
Which through every part is made to extend,  
Lungs, liver and bowels from end to end.

The outside skin is a marvelous plan  
For exuding the dregs of the flesh of man,  
While the inner extracts from the food and the air  
What is needed the waste of the flesh to repair.

Too much brandy, whisky or gin:  
Is apt to disorder the skin within;  
While, if dirty and dry, the skin without  
Re-fuses to let the sweat come out.

Good people all, have a care of your skin.  
Both that without and that within:  
To the first, give plenty of water and soap,  
To the last, little else but water, we hope.

But always be very particular where  
You get your water, your food and your air,  
For if these be tainted or rendered impure,  
It will have its effect on the blood, be sure.

The food which will ever for you be the best  
Is that you like most and can stomach easiest,  
All unripe fruit and daying flesh,  
Beware of, and fish that is not very fresh.

Your water, transparent and pure as you  
Think it,  
Had better be filtered and boiled ere you  
Drink it.

Unless you know surely that nothing unsound  
Can have got to it over or under the ground.

But of all things the most I would have you  
beware

Of breathing the poison of once-breathed  
air—  
When you bed, whether out or at home you  
may be.

Always open the windows and let it go free.

With clothing and exercise keep yourselves  
warm.

And change your clothes quickly if caught in  
a storm.

For a cold caught by chilling the outside skin  
Flies at once to the delicate lining within.

All you who thus kindly take care of your  
skin,  
And attend to its wants without and within,  
And your skin may last you a hundred years.

—Joseph Power, in *Pull Moll Gazette*.

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#### Driven From Sea to Sea;

#### Or, JUST A CAMPIN'.

BY C. C. POST.

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF J. E. DOWNEY & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO.

#### CHAPTER XIV.—CONTINUED.

When he reached the hill upon the opposite side he sprang from his seat without more than checking the speed of his horse and ran by his side up the incline, keeping the animal in a trot; but reaching the top with his steed much less exhausted than if he had borne the weight of his rider. Then mounting again he dashed on across the next valley, a race of a mile and a half, with the speed of the wind, again springing to the ground as the steeper portion of the next hill was reached, for he knew that an animal unused to long heats at his best paces will make better time if relieved of the rider's weight for a few moments occasionally in making steep ascents.

And so he reached the little town at the Landing with his animal covered with foam, but still able to keep a sharp run.

The appearance of horse and rider as they passed through the one main street which the town could boast of drew everybody to their doors, and when they saw him spring to the ground in front of the doctor's office, a dozen persons gathered about to learn the cause of his hasty ride.

As they heard him tell the doctor of the accident to Johnny, and beg that he would hasten with all possible speed, and that he would loan him a fresh horse so he might return with him, making certain that he did not miss the way, there were expressions of sympathy and offers of the loan of horses for both, if the doctor's were not fresh. They also offered to carry the sad news to Mrs. Parsons that she might hasten to the side of her injured child.

"If you would, men, you'd be doin' me a mighty great favor," he said, in reply to their kindly offers. "Tell her and Rastus to hitch the ponies to the spring wagon and come at once. Tell 'em to follow the Gravel Hill road till they come to the limestone bluffs—Rastus 'll know where I mean—and then turn to the left, an' the first shanty they come to."

Then mounting the animal which had been led out to him, he dashed away, the doctor keeping by his side, his case of instruments in his saddle-bags hanging upon his saddle.

When the party who had volunteered to notify Mrs. Parsons of the accident reached the cottage it was already getting dark, and a lamp was burning in the dining-room, where supper was spread and the family waited the coming of the absent ones, now momentarily expected.

Hearing the clatter of a horse's feet on the hard road, Mrs. Parsons went to the door just as the rider sprang from his saddle, and throwing the bridle rein over the hitching post, advanced up the gravel walk.

In a few words he told his errand.

"An accident had happened; the horses, taking fright, had thrown Johnny and his father out of the buggy. Mr. Parsons had escaped unhurt, but Johnny's arm was broken and he was lying in a shanty near where the accident occurred, and to which Mr. Parsons had returned with the doctor, while the speaker came to tell Mrs. Parsons, that she might go to her child at once."

Martha Parsons neither screamed nor fainted. She called Erastus and bade him bring the ponies and spring wagon while she hurried to get together linens for bandages, and such other articles as might be most needed.

When Erastus drove up to the gate she called to him to come in and get a couple of feather beds and some covering and put them in the wagon, for she knew that settlers in the mountains were not always supplied with a super-

abundance of bedding. And, besides, she thought the news of the accident must be quite as disastrous as to

not too badly hurt—and bought the news of the accident.

When the impression

that a broken arm was the extent of the injury—he could be laid on the bed and brought home in the spring wagon at once.

Driving at night over a hilly road is not the most rapid way of transit, but the ponies were urged forward with as much speed as possible, considering the darkness, and just at midnight were halted at the door of Mr. Jones shanty.

The inmates had heard them coming and Mr. Parsons was standing at the gate waiting for them.

"I'm mortal glad you're come, mother," he said, as he lifted his wife from the wagon. "Johnny's pretty bad hurt the doctor says, but he's set his arm and the lad's sleepin' a little now."

"The folks here are es kind as kin be, and everything has been done that kin be done to make him comfortable, but the doctor says he can't be moved for several days, an' may be weeks, and I reckon Rastus had better go back an' write to one of the girls to come home at once, for I know you won't leave Johnny, an' there ought to be some one to home to see to things."

Mrs. Parsons was unwilling to have the girls leave school in the middle of the term if it could be avoided, and she suggested that they wait a few days.

It might be that Johnny had been sooner than the doctor thought. At any rate they had better wait a little and see, especially as Erastus expressed a willingness to go on as well as he could without a cook and housekeeper for a time, if thought best.

And so he returned home, leaving both Mr. and Mrs. Parsons at the shanty with the injured boy.

The next morning Mr. Parsons went to the Landing, riding the horse which he had left at the shanty the day before when he went for the doctor, and leading the borrowed one, which he returned to its owner. Then taking his own, he rode to his own home. Here he remained but a few hours and was again on his way to the shanty among the hills to resume his watch by the bedside of his child.

The doctor came again the next day, and every day for many days and weeks; for Johnny was not moved from the shanty, whose inmates had shown so much hospitality, for three long months; and when last he was taken home his parents knew that he would never again be the healthy, rollicksome boy he had been, going everywhere about the house and ranch, and carrying sunshine wherever he went, but that he was to be a cripple always; the injury to his back making it impossible that he should ever stand erect or be able to walk again.

When it became evident that weeks, and maybe months, would elapse before Johnny could be moved from the Jones shanty, the girls had been written to as their father at first suggested, and had come immediately home and assumed the care of household affairs.

Occasionally one of them took Mrs. Parsons' place at the bedside of the sufferer, while the mother returned to the cottage to see that everything was going right, or for a rest of the night or two.

John Parsons had also remained at the Jones shanty the greater portion of the time; for Johnny was fretful in his sufferings, and no one could lift or turn him so well as his father, whom quite as much as his mother he wanted constantly near him. And so he had remained, trusting everything on the ranch to Erastus, and going home only when it was necessary to obtain provisions, or a change of clothing for himself or wife, or something for Johnny.

No one could possibly have shown more kindness and sympathy than did Mr. and Mrs. Jones, who were thus called upon to act the part of good Samaritans to those whom they had never before seen. They even consented that their own children should leave them for a time—when the fever had set in, and Johnny was at the worst, that their noise might not disturb him, and they had been taken to the Parsons' cottage, where they remained some weeks and were cared for by Erastus and the girls.

The man's spirit was sadly broken. He felt that it was useless to contend with the company; that everything was virtually lost already, and had dropped into the habit of leaving everything to his wife and Erastus, doing without questioning whatever they suggested, but appearing unwilling even to advise with them; as if he felt himself unworthy, having failed so utterly, to give advice upon which depended the welfare of others.

"I think you had better go yourself, father," replied Mrs. Parsons to the suggestion of her husband that Erastus should attend the meeting in his stead. "You are the head of the family, and you will have more influence than a younger man. Erastus can go, too, if you and he wish. I think everybody ought to go and see if some means can not be devised to prevent our homes from being destroyed."

The meeting of the settlers was held the following afternoon, and John Parsons went. So did Erastus. So did everybody else in the neighborhood.

Somebody nominated Mr. Parsons for chairman, but he declined, and Mr. Ritchie was elected to preside, and Erastus Hemmingway was made secretary. Then the meeting was declared opened and expression of opinion as to the course to be pursued asked for.

The result was a variety of suggestions and motions. Some favored applying to the courts for an injunction to stop the operations at the mines, but others pointed out that such efforts had been made in similar cases in other parts of the country and had failed, or been delayed until too late to save the property of those applying.

Others proposed petitioning the legislature for the passage of a bill forbidding hydraulic mining; but as such a law could not be obtained for a year, if at all, this proposition was not favorably received, and finally the meeting adjourned without having decided upon anything, but with the understanding that they were to meet again the next afternoon and consider the matter still further.

When they reassembled the next day the whole question was again gone over, and yet nothing could be agreed upon.

To bring suit in court for damages was to become involved in endless litigation; since they would be contending against those whose resources were virtually limitless, and whose wealth would enable them to protract the suits indefinitely; so that if in the end the settlers should be successful in obtaining judgment against the companies it would be quite as disastrous as to

quietly submit to the outrage.

All day she was in this condition; but the second day she aroused herself by

an effort of the will and resumed her usual round of duties, except that much of her time was of necessity given to the crippled boy, who lay in a little cot which had been made for him and placed on wheels that he might be moved about the house easily and out into the yard on pleasant days.

Her husband now spent most of his time in the house. The winter rains, which had set in some weeks previously, rendered out-door work impossible for days at a time, and if they had not done so John Parsons had lost all love for work on the ranch. Besides, Johnny claimed his almost undivided attention now.

Threats of personal violence were not lacking.

There were those who recalled the fact that more than once in the history of the State, thieves, blacklegs and ballot-box stuffers, even those who assumed to have been elected to high offices, had been hung upon hastily-erected gallows by men whose only authority for doing so was their natural right to protect themselves and families from being robbed and insulted by organized bands of plunderers. A large majority, however, favored only legal means for the protection of their homes, and it was finally agreed to build a dam across the gorge through which the debris from the mines flowed, at a point above the agricultural settlement, and by cutting through the hill, turn the mass of slickings into another gorge, which would cause them to enter the river at a point below, and where no damage would be done to occupied lands.

During the discussions at these meetings John Parsons had said little, and that little only when appealed to for his opinion; but the building of the dam and the cutting of a new way for the overflowing debris was to be done upon his promise that he might put out his hand and pat the colt when both were built, upon which promise he had built a thousand castles in the air, of encounters with grizzly bears and Indians, besides taking premiums for speed at all the fairs in the country.

It seemed that the man had but one thought, one object in life now—that of caring for the crippled boy.

Certain it was that he never laughed, except when once in a great while something provoked the child to laughter; then the man always joined in, but at no other time did any member of the family see a smile upon his face; and he never went from home any more, not even to a neighbor's.

One day word came that there was to be a meeting at the school-house to devise means to save the settlers from the overflow of the mines, and that his neighbors were anxious for him to be present, for by this time the danger was apparent to all. The floods caused by the rains had overflowed the valley to a much greater extent than usual, although the amount of water which had fallen was no more than common at this season of the year.

The washings from the mines had filled the creek bed, and at places had formed dams that checked the water and caused it to overflow fields never before submerged, and to set back upon little valleys which opened into the larger one through which the creek passed.

Much damage to vineyards on the lower lands had already been done or must speedily occur if the water was not drawn off.

The water was thick with the clay of the hills washed down by the mining companies, and in places where the dams had formed, and for long distances on either side, sand and gravel, brought down by the swift, strong current, was being deposited upon the tillable lands in large quantities.

The water was thick with the clay of the hills washed down by the mining companies, and in places where the dams had formed, and for long distances on either side, sand and gravel, brought down by the swift, strong current, was being deposited upon the tillable lands in large quantities.

Evidently something must be done, and the messenger who brought notice of the meeting urged strongly that Mr. Parsons be present and advise regarding the action to be taken.

"Tain't no use," he said to his wife when the neighbor was gone. "Tain't no use, but I'll go if you want I should. You'd better send Rastus, though, and let me stay home with Johnny."

The man's spirit was sadly broken. He felt that it was useless to contend with the company; that everything was virtually lost already, and had dropped into the habit of leaving everything to his wife and Erastus, doing without questioning whatever they suggested, but appearing unwilling even to advise with them; as if he felt himself unworthy, having failed so utterly, to give advice upon which depended the welfare of others.

"I think you had better go yourself, father," replied Mrs. Parsons to the suggestion of her husband that Erastus should attend the meeting in his stead.

"You are the head of the family, and you will have more influence than a younger man. Erastus can go, too, if you and he wish. I think everybody ought to go and see if some means can not be devised to prevent our homes from being destroyed."

The meeting of the settlers was held the following afternoon, and John Parsons went. So did Erastus. So did everybody else in the neighborhood.

Somebody nominated Mr. Parsons for chairman, but he declined, and Mr. Ritchie was elected to preside, and Erastus Hemmingway was made secretary. Then the meeting was declared opened and expression of opinion as to the course to be pursued asked for.

The result was a variety of suggestions and motions. Some favored applying to the courts for an injunction to stop the operations at the mines, but others pointed out that such efforts had been made in similar cases in other parts of the country and had failed, or been delayed until too late to save the property of those applying.

Others proposed petitioning the legislature for the passage of a bill forbidding hydraulic mining; but as such a law could not be obtained for a year, if at all, this proposition was not favorably received, and finally the meeting adjourned without having decided upon anything, but with the understanding that they were to meet again the next afternoon and consider the matter still further.

When they reassembled the next day the whole question was again gone over, and yet nothing could be agreed upon.

To bring suit in court for damages was to become involved in endless litigation; since they would be contending against those whose resources were virtually limitless, and whose wealth would enable them to protract the suits indefinitely; so that if in the end the settlers should be successful in obtaining judgment against the companies it would be quite as disastrous as to

quietly submit to the outrage.

All day she was in this condition; but the second day she aroused herself by

If they sued at all, they must make every company, the debris from whose mines emptied into the gulch above them, parties to the complaint, and would thus find arrayed against them men worth millions of dollars, organized in the form of a corporation, proverbially soulless, and certainly without mercy, or sense of justice, or honor, to prevent them from taking advantage of every quibble of the law, made, too, in many instances, to delay justice, and administered by officers who owed their election to the men who controlled the corporate capital of the state.

—In Alaska in midsummer, according to a late letter, the almost continuous light of day shines upon bright green slopes, shaded here and there with dark timber belts, rising up from the deep, blue waters. An endless variety of bright-hued flowers, the hum of insects and melodious song of birds, together with a degree of heat dispensed by the solar orb which is to our thickened blood appears oppressive, would cause a stranger suddenly translated there to think himself in any country but Alaska.—Chicago Herald.

—Payment to singers has sometimes taken an odd form. When Mile. Mile, a vocalist from the Theater Lyrique at Paris, was making a professional tour around the world some years ago, she gave a concert in the Society Island. She agreed to sing an air from "Norma" and a few other songs, and was to get a third of the receipts. When counted, the prima donna's share was found to consist of three pigs, twenty-three turkeys, forty-four chickens, 5000 cocoanuts, besides a quantity of bananas, lemons and oranges.

—The Epidemic of Crime.

Whence comes this epidemic of suicides and murders? Recent discussions have named several causes. Hon. C. H. Reeve, of Indiana, charges it to infidelity teachings—holding that hopelessness of a future crippled fortitude in bearing life ill. Another declares suicide from the universal business depression.

Free-thinkers have committed suicide, but so have orthodox churchmen. Financial straits have beset many, but the wealthy have also taken their life.

Insanity and suicide precede sub-subsidized family murders.

A feature common to almost every such crime challenges attention. Well every report of suicide and family murder mentions the perpetrator as having "for some time been subject to melancholy." Whence comes this? All recognized medical authorities tell us that the fire which consumes the body